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POINT INTERVAL ESTIMATION, FROM ONE-ORDER STATISTIC, OF THE LOCATION PARAMETER OF AN EXTREME-VALUE DISTRIBUTION WITH KNOWN SCALE PARAMETER AND OF THE SCALE PARAMETER OF A WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION WITH KNOWN SHAPE PARAMETER

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# Point and Interval Estimation, From One-Order Statistic, of the Location Parameter of an Extreme-Value Distribution with Known Scale Parameter and of the Scale Parameter of a Weibull Distribution with Known Shape Parameter

ALBERT H. MOORE AND H. LEON HARTER

Abstract-This paper derives a one-order statistic estimator  $u_{mn}$  b for the location parameter of the (first) extreme-value distribution of smallest values with cumulative distribution function  $F(x;u,b) = 1 - \exp \left[ -\exp[(x-u)/b] \right]$  using the minimum-variance unbiased one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter of an exponential distribution, as was done in an earlier paper for the scale parameter of a Weibull distribution. It is shown that exact confidence bounds, based on one-order statistic, can be easily derived for the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution and for the scale parameter of the Weibull distribution, using exact confidence bounds for the scale parameter of the exponential distribution. The estimator for u is shown to be  $h \ln c_{mn} + x_{mn}$  where  $x_{mn}$  is the mth order statistic from an ordered sample of size n from the extreme -value distribution with scale parameter b and  $c_{mn}$  is the coefficient for a one-order statistic estimator of the scale parameter of an exponential distribution. Values of the factor  $c_{mn}$ , which have previously been tabulated for n = 1(1)20, are given for n = 21(1)40. The ratios of the mean-square-errors of the maximum-likelihood estimators based on m order statistics to those of the one-order statistic estimators for the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution and the scale parameter of the Weibull distribution are investigated by Monte Carlo methods. The use of the table and related tables is discussed and illustrated by numerical examples.

### I. Introduction

In A PREVIOUS PAPER, Harter and Moore [1] have derived a maximum-likelihood and an unbiased estimator a|b and  $\bar{u}|b$  of the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution with known scale parameter, based on the first m out of n ordered observations. However, in many practical applications an inefficient estimator may be chosen for its inherent simplicity. Harter [2] found the minimum-variance unbiased one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter  $\sigma$  of the exponential distribution, from a sample of size n. Moore and Harter [3] tabulated the coefficient  $c_{mn}$  of the minimum-variance unbiased one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter of the exponential distribution from a censored sample of size m from a life test of n items [n-1(1)20] and showed how it

could be used to obtain a one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter of Weibull populations with known shape parameter. By use of the coefficient of the mth order statistic, computed for estimation of the scale parameter of the exponential distribution, it is shown in Section II that a consistent one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter of the extreme-value distribution with known scale parameter can be obtained. The values of cks are given in Table I, along with the relative efficiencies of the one-order statistic estimators of the scale parameter  $\sigma$ of an exponential distribution as compared with the unbiased m-order statistic estimators, for n = 21(1)40, m = 1(1)n, and  $k = \min(m,r)$ , where the rth order statistic is optimal for the complete sample. In Sections III and IV it is shown that exact confidence bounds, based on oneorder statistic, can be derived for the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution and the scale parameter of the Weibull distribution using the coefficients of the exact confidence bounds, found by Harter [4], for the scale parameter of an exponential distribution. In Section V a Monte Carlo comparison of the relative merits of the oneorder statistic estimators and the maximum-likelihood estimators is given. In Section VI, the use of Table I and related tables is discussed and illustrated by numerical examples.

### II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

If Y has an exponential distribution with scale parameter  $\sigma$  and location parameter zero, then  $X=b\ln Y$  has the (first) extreme-value distribution with  $u=b\ln \sigma$  as location parameter and b as scale parameter. A one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter of the exponential distribution is given by

$$\delta = c_{mn} y_{mn} \tag{1}$$

where

$$c_{mn} = 1/\left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} 1/(n-i+1)\right]$$
 (2)

and  $y_{mn}$  is the *m*th order statistic from an ordered sample of size *n* from the exponential distribution. Therefore, an

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TABLE I

COMPTIONS OF OPTIMUM (KTH) ORDER STATISTIC IN UNBIASED ESTIMATOR, BASED ON ONE ORDER STATISTIC, OF PARAMETER & OF ONE-PARAMETER EXPONENTIAL POPULATION, GIVEN FIRST M-ORDER STATISTICS OF SAMPLE OF SIZE N, AND ITS EFFICIENCY RELATIVE TO BEST M-ORDER-STATISTIC ESTIMATOR

		AND CONTINUE	TO EXPERIENCE IN	ELATIVE IU DES	r M-Cirder	-GIATIBLIC	estimatur	enganisan kanan yang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	Andrew Control of the
Λ	K	M	C(K,N)	EFF.	N	K	M	C(K, N)	EFF.
21 21	1 2	3 2	21,00000 10,24390	100.00 99.94	24 24	10 11	10 11	1.90696 1.67835	97.77 97.12
2i 21	3 4	3 4	0 : 65555 4 : 85894	99.83 19.67	24 24 24	12 13	12 13	1 . 48644 1 . 32261	98.34 95.41
21	3	5	3.77887	90.44	24	14	14	1.18065	94.27
21 21	6 7	6 7	3.05689 2.53938	99.14 98.75	24 24	15 16	15 16	1.05598 0.94509	92.90 91.23
21 21	9	3 9	2.14950 1.84451	98.25 97.62	24 24	17 18	17 18	0.84524 0.75417	89.18 86.64
21	10	10	1.59877	96.84	24 24	19	19	0.66996	83.45
21 21	11	11 12	1.39589 1.22490	95.88 94.68	24 14	20 20	20 21	0,59080 0,59080	79,36 75,58
21	12 13	13	1.07817	93.19	24 24	20	22	0.59080	72.14
21 21	14 15	14 15	0,95012 0,83657	91.33 88.99	24 24	20 20	23 24	0,59080 0,59080	69.01 66.13
21 21	16 17	16 17	0.73420 0.64019	86.00 82.10	$\frac{25}{25}$	1 2	1 2	25,00000 12,24490	100,00 99,96
21	17	18	0.64019	77.54	25	3 4	2 3 4	7,99074 5,86168	99.88 99.77
21 21	17 17	19 20	0. <b>64</b> 019 0.64019	73.46 69.78	25 25	5	5	4.58256	99.62
21	17	21	0.64019	66.46 100.00	25 25	6	6 7	3.72830 3.11672	99.42 99.16
22	1 2	1 2	22,00000 10,74419	99.95	25	8	8	2.65671	98,85 98,46
22	3 4	3 4	6.98941 5,10973	99.85 99.70	25 25	9 10	9 10	2,29764 2,00012	97.98
22	5	5	3.97993	99.50 99.23	25 25	l 1 12	11 12	1.77181 1.57276	97,41 96,73
22	6 7	6 7	3.22493 2.68396	98.88	25	13	13	1.40302	95.90 94.92
	8 9	8 9	2.27660 1.95818	98.44 97.89	25 25	14 15	14 15	1.25615 1.12741	93.74
	10	10	1.70183	97.21	25	16 17	16 17	1.01318 0.91066	92.31 90.59
22	11 12	11 12	1.49046 1.31260	96.37 95.34	25 25	18	18	0.81759	88,48 85,89
22	13 14	13 14	1.16030 1.02780	94.08 62.53	25 25	19 <b>2</b> 0	19 20	0.73209 0.65248	82.64
22	15	15	0.91078 0.80502	90.61 88.19	25 25	20 20	21 22	0.65248 0.65248	78.71 75.13
22 22	16 17	16 17	0.71049	85.13	25	20	23	0.65248 0.65248	71.86 68.87
22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	18 18	18 19	9.82209 0.62209	81.16 76.89	25 25	20 20	24 25	0.65248	66.12
22	18	20	0.62209	73.04	26 26	1 2	1	26,00000 12,74510	100,00 99,96
22 22	18 18	21 22 1	0.62209 0.62209	69.56 66.40	26	3	2 3	8,32444	99,89
22 23 23	1	l 9	23.00000 11.24444	100.00 99.95	26 26	4 5	4 5	6.11223 4.78329	99.79 99.65
23	2 3	$\frac{2}{3}$	7.32323 5.36044	99.86 99.73	26 26	6 7	6 7	3,89590 3,26073	99,47 99,24
23 23	4 5	4 5	4.18089	99.54	26	8	8	2.78310 2.41041	98.95 98.60
23 23	6 7	6 7	3.39283 2.82835	99.30 98.90	26 26	9 10	.9 10	2.11108	98.17
23	×	8	2.40349	98.59	26 26	11 12	11 12	1,86501 1,65877	97.66 97.05
23 23 23	9 10	9 10	2.07155 1.80454	98.11 97.51	26	13	13	1.48305	96.32
23 23	11 12	11 12	1.58458 1.39975	96.78 95.89	26 26	14 15	14 15	1,33119 1,1982 <u>6</u>	95.46 94.43
23	13	13	1.24174 1.10458	94.81 93.49	26 26	16 17	16 17	1,08055 0,97518	93.20 91.73
23 23	14 15	14 15	0.98383	91.88	26	18	18	0.87985 0.79267	89.95 87.80
23 23	16 17	16 17	0.87609 0.77864	89.89 87.41	26 26	19 <b>2</b> 0	19 20	0.71204	85.15
	18	18	0.68920	84.28 80.24	26 26	21 21	21 22	0,63650 0,63650	81,86 78,14
23 23	19 19	19 20	0.60571 0.60571	76.23	26	21	22 23 24	0.63650 0.63650	78,14 74,74 71,62
23 23	19 19	21 22	0.60571 0.60571	72.60 69.30	26 26	21 21	24 25 26	0.63650	68.76
22	19 1	22 23 1	0.60571 0.60571 24.00000	66.29 100.00	26 27 27 27 27 27	21 1	1	0,63650 27,00000	66,11 100.00
24	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	11.74468	99.95	27	2 3	2 3	13,24528 8,65812	99.96 99.90
24 24	3 4	3 4	7.65700 5.61109	$\frac{99.87}{99.75}$	27	4	4	6.36273	99,81
24 24	5	5	4.38177	99.58 99.36	27	5 6	5 6	4.98396 4.06342	99,68 99,51
24	6 7	6 7	3.56062 2.97260	99.08	27 27 27 27 27	7	7 *	3,40464 2,90937	99,30 99,04
24 24	N 9	8. 9	2.53018 2.18470	98.73 98.30	27	8 9	9	2.52303	98.72

TABLE I (Cont.)

N	٨	M	C(K,N)	EFF.	N	<i>K</i>	- M	C(K,N)	eff.	
.97	\$66	161	2 21286	98-33	30	3	3	9 65900	99.92	
27 27	ii	ii	1 95799	97 87	30	4	4	7 11402	99.85	
27	12	12	1 74451	97 33	30	.5	5	5 58569	99.74	
27 27 27 27 27 27 27	13	13	1 56276	96 68	30	6	6	4 56561	99.61	
27	14 15	14 15	1 40583 1 26864	95-92 95-01	30 30	7 8	7 8	3.83589 3.28759	99,45 99-25	
27	16	16	1,14734	93 94	30	9	ŷ	2 86018	99.00	
27	17	17	1 03897	92 66	30	10	10	2 51732	98.71	
27	18	18	0 94119	91 15	30	11	11	2 23590	98-36	
	19	19	O 85208	89 33	30	12	12	2 00048	97-96	
27 27 28 28 28 27 27 27	20	20	0.77006	87.13	30	13	13	1 80039	9 <b>7 49</b>	
24 97	21 22	21 22	0 69374 0 62184	84.43 81.09	30 - 30	14 15	14 15	1.62798 1.47763	96-93 96-29	
27	22	23	0 62184	77.56	30	16	16	1.34513	95 54	
27	22 22	24	0 62184	74 33	30	17	17	1.22721	<i>∌</i> 4.67	
27	22	$\frac{25}{26}$	0.62184 0.62184	71.36 68.61	30	18	18	1 12136	93.66 92.47	-
27	22 22	27	0.62184	66.117	. 30 30	<del>19</del> 20	19 20	1 02553 0 93307	91.08	
2N	1	1	28.00000	100.00	30	21	21	0.85762	N9.45	
28	2	2	13.74545	99.97	30	22	22	0.78301	87.50	
28	3	3	8.99177	99.91	30	23	23	0.71320	85. i8	
28	4	4	6.61319	99.82	30	24	24	0.64725	82.36	
28 28	5 6	5 6	5.18458 4.23087	99.70 99.55	30 30	24 24	25 26	0.64725 0.64725	79.96 76.02	
$\frac{5}{28}$	Ÿ	Ť	3.54846	99.35	30	24 24	27 27	0.64725	73.21	
28	8	×	3.03553	99.12	30	24	28	0.64725	70.59	
28	9	.9	2 63552	98.82	34)	24	29	0.64725	68.16	
28 28	10 11	10 11	2 31448 2 05078	98,48 98,06	30 31	24 1	30 1	0.64725 31.88000	65.89 190.00	
28	i2	12	1.83002	97.57	. 3i	2	2	15.24590	99.97	
28	13	13	1 64219	96,99	31	3	3	9.99259	99.93	
$\frac{28}{28}$	14	i4	1.48015	96 31	31	4	¥	7.36440	99.86	
28	15	15	1 33862	95, 50	31	5	ā	5.78618	99.76	
28	16	<u> 16</u>	1.21365	94.56	31	6	€	4.73290	99. <b>64</b>	
28 28	17 18	17 18	1 10218 1 00180	93,45 92,13	- 31 31	7 8	7 8	3.97951 3.41351	99 , <b>4</b> 9 99 , <b>3</b> 0	
28	19	<b>i</b> 9	0.91058	90.57	31	9	ŷ	2 97237	99.07	
28	20	20	0 82692	88.71	31	10	10	2.61858	98.81	
28	21	21	0 74945	86.40 52.72	31	11	11	2.32826	98.49	
28	22	22	0 67697	83.73	31	12	12	2.08548	98.12	
28 28	23 23	23 24	0.60833 0.60833	80-34 76.99	31 31	13	13 14	1,87921	97 , <del>89</del> 97 , <b>1</b> 9	
2×	23	$\frac{27}{25}$	0.60833	73.91	31	14 15	15	1.70157 1.5 <b>46</b> 75	96.61	
28	23	26	0.60833	71.07		16	16	1.41041	95.93	
28	23	27	0.60833	68.44 65.00	31	17	17	1 28919	95.16	
28 29	23 1	28 1	0.60833 29.00000	65.99 100.00	31	18 19	19 19	1.18048 1.08221	94.25 93.21	
29	$\hat{2}$	2	14 . 24561	99.97	ăi	20	20	0.99269	91.99	
29	3	3	9.32539	99.91	1	21	21	0.91052	90.56	
29	4	4	6.86362	99.83	31	22	22	0.83453	88,89	
29	5	õ	5.38516	99.72	31	23	23	0.76372	86.91	
29 29	6 7	6 7	4.39827 3.69221	99.58 99.40	: 31 : 31	24 25	24 25	0 69716 0 63402	84.55 81.70	
29	š	$\dot{\mathbf{s}}$	3.16160	99.18	31	25	26	0.63402	78.55	
29	. 9	9	2.74790	98.92	31	25	27	0.63402	75. <b>6</b> 5	
29	10 11	10 11	2.41596 2.14341	98.60 98.22	31	25	28	0.63402	72. <b>94</b>	
29 29	12	12	1.91534	97.78	31 31	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 25 \end{array}$	29 30	0.63402 0.63402	70.43 68.08	
29	13	13	1.72139	97.25	31	25	31	0 63402	65.88	
29	14	14	1.55418	96.64	. 32	1	t	32.00000	100.00	
29	15	15	1 40827	95.93	32	$\frac{2}{3}$	2	15 74603	99.97	
29	16	16	1.27956	95.09	32	3	3	10 32616	99.93	
29 29	17 18	17 18	1,18490 1,06182	94.11 92.96	$\frac{32}{32}$	4 .5	4 5	7 61475 5 98665	99.87 99.78	
29	19	19	0.96835	91.61	32	6	6	4.96015	99.66	
29 29	20	20	0.88286	90. OI	32	6	7	4 12308	99.52	
29	21 22	21 22	0,80399 0,73057	88.10	32	8	8	3 53936	99.35	
29 29	23	23	0.73057 0.66153	85.81 83.04	32 32	9 10	9 10	3.98448 2.71974	99.14 98.89	
29	24	24	0.59583	79.61	32	11	iĭ	2.42051	98.60	
	24	25	0.59583	76.42	32	12	12	2.17035	98.26	2
29 29	24	26 26	0.59583	73 48	32	13	13	1.95788	97 87	
29	24	27	0.59583	70.76	32	14	14	1 77498	97.41	
29	24	28	0.59583	68.24	32	15	15	1.61566	96.88 na na	
29 30	24 1	29 1	0.59583 30.00000	65.88 100.00	32 32	16 17	16 17	1 : 47544 1 : 35087	96.28 95.58	
30	ż	2	14.74576	99.97	32	iš	is	1 23926	94.77	į

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

V	K	M	C(K,X)	EFF.	N	K	M	C(K,N)	EFF.
32 32	19 20	19 20	1 13545	93.54	34	25	41	9 56644	72 07
32	21	21	1 04681 0 96282	92-76 91-51	34	28 28	32	0.59944	69 82
32 32	$\frac{22}{23}$	22 23	0.88563	90 05	34	28	33 34	0.59944 0.59944	87.70 65.71
32	24	24	0 81332 0 74501	80 184 86 183	3.5	l o	1	35 (иния)	100,00
32 32	25 26	25 26	0.68230	NS 165	1.5	$\frac{2}{3}$	2 3	17 24698 11 32680	99,98 99,94
32	26	$\frac{26}{27}$	0,62170 0.62170	81 (6) 78 (6)	3.5	4	4	× 36566	99,89
32	26	28	0 62170	75 26	35	5 6	5 6	6 58786 5.40168	99-82 99-72
32 32	26 26	29	0 62170	72 66	35	7	7	4.55352	99.61
32	26	30 31	0 62170 0 62170	70-24 67-98	35	8	ĸ	3 91658	99.47
32 33	26	32	0 62170	65.85	35	9 16	91 265	3 42042 3 02276	99.30 99.10
33	t 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	33 (R)(g)) 16, 24615	1687-00 987-986	33	11	11	2 69870	98.87
33 33	3 4	3	10 65972	99.93	35 35	12 13	12 13	2 42430 2 19314	98,60 94,30
33	5	1 5	7.88597 6.18708	99 XT 99,79	35	14	14	1 (9514)33	97.94
33	6	6	5,06736	99.69	35 35	15 16	15 16	1 82136 1 66933	97 . 54 97 . 08
33 33	7 8	1	4.26660	99,55	35	17	17	1.53451	96.55
33	် 9	8 9	3,66515 3,19652	99.39 99.20	35 35	18	18	1.41397	95.95
33 33	10 11	10	2.82082	98,97	35	19 20	19 20	1 30530 1 20692	95- <i>97</i> <b>94.4</b> 9
33	12	11 12	2,51266 2,25510	98.70 98.39	35 35	21	21	1 11705	93.60
33 33	13 14	13	2.03642	98.03	35	22 23	22 23	1.03450 0.95825	92.59 91.43
33	15	14 15	1 :84823 1 :68438	97.61 97.13	35 35	24	24	0.88739	90.09
33	16	16	1.54025	96.58	35	25 26	25 26	0.82114 0.75883	88-54 86-75
33 33	17 18	17	1.41229	95.94	35	27	27	0.69983	84.64
33	18	18 19	1 : 29774 1 : 19441	95-22 94-38	35 35	28	28	0.64353	82.16
33 33	20 21	20	1 1062	93.42	35	28 28	29 30	0.64353 0.64353	79,32 76,68
33	22	21 22	1.01462 0.93552	92.31 91.63	35	28	31	0 64353	74.21
33 33	23 24	23	0.86220	89.54	35	28 28	32 33	0 64353 0 64353	71.89 69-71
33	25	24 25	0.79376 0.729 <b>4</b> 3	87 -80 85 - 76	35 35	28	34	0.64353	67.66
33	26	26	0.66848	83.33	36	28 1	35 1	0.64353 36-00000	65,72 100,00
33 33	27 27	27 28	0,61020 0,61020	80.41	36	2 3	2 3	17.74648	99,98
33	27	29	0.61020	77.54 74.87	36 36	3	3 4	11 66032	99.95
33 33	27 27 27	30 31	0. <b>61020</b> 0. <b>6102</b> 0	72.37	36	<b>4</b> 5	5	8.61594 6.78822	99,89 99,83
33	27	32	0.61020	70.04 67.85	36 36	6 7	<u>6</u> 7	5.56879	99,74
33 34	27 1	33 1	0-61020 34.00000	65 79	36	8	ĸ	4 69692 4 04223	99,63 99,50
34	2	2	16.74627	109-00 99.98	36 36	9 10	9 10	3.53229	99.34
34	3	3	10 99326	99-94	36	íĭ	ii	3.12364 2.78861	99,16 98,94
34 34	4 3	4 5	8 11538 6 38748	99-88 99-80	36	12	12	2.50877	98.70
34 34	6 7	6	5 23453	99.71	36 36	13 14	13 14	2 27135 2 06720	98.41
34 34	8	7 8	4 41000 3 79000	99,58 99,43	36	15	15	1. N964	98.08 97.71
34	9	9	3 (30854)	99-25	36	16 17	16 17	1.73364	97,29
34 34	10 11	10 11	2 92183 2 60472	99 04 98,79	36	18	18	1.59536 1.47178	96 80 96 25
34 34	12 13	12	2 33975	98 50	36 36	20 20	19 20	1.36053 1.25972	95_63 94_93
34	14	13 14	2 11483	98 17	36	21	21	1 16777	94 13
34	15	15	1.92134 1.75294	97 , 79 97   35	36 36	22 23	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 23 \end{array}$	1.08343	93.21
34 34	16 17	16 17	1.60487 1.47350	96.84	36	24	24	1.00561 0.93340	92.18 90.99
34	18	18	1 35597	96-27 95-61	36 36	24 25 26	25 26	0.86604	89 62
34 34 34	19 20	19 20	1.250m3	94-85	36	27 28	27 28	0.80283 0.74317	88.05 86.23
34	21	21	1.15387 1.0 <b>66</b> 01	93, 99 93, 00	36 36	28 29	28 29	0.6N64N	84.10
34 34	22 23	22 23	0.9852 <u>2</u> 0.91047	91,87	36	29	30	0.63223 0.63223	81.58 78.86
34		24	0.84087	90-56 89-04	36	29	31	0.63223	76.32
34	24 25	25	0.77565	87.27	36 36	29 29	32 13	0.63223	73.94
34 34	26 27 28	26 27	0.71411 0.65559	85,20 82,74	36	29 29	34	0.63223 0.63223	71.70 69-59
34	28	27 28	0.58844	79,79	36 36	29 29	35 36	0.63223 0.63223	67.60
34 34	28 28	29 30	0.58844 0.58844	77.(M 74.47	37	i	1	37,00000	65.72 100.00
				77.71	37			18.24658	99.98

TABLE I (Cv.at.)

N	K	M	C(K,N)	EFF.	, .;	**			
37	3	3	LT SMOSKS		•		M	C(K, N)	EFF.
37	4	ă	5.86619	99.95 99.90	39	4	4	9.36666	99,91
37	อิ	5	6.980.56	99.84	39	5	5	7.38918	99.85
37 37	6	6	5.735××	99.75	39 39	6	6	6.06999	99.78
37 37	7	7	4 . 84029	99.65	39 39	7 8	7	5.12695	99. <b>69</b>
37	% (8	N S	4 167×4	99.53	39	g	% \$1	4 41896	99.58
37	10	9 10	3.64411	99.38	39	10	10	3.86764	99.45
37	ij	10	3 22446 2 88646	99.21	39	iï	ii	3. <b>425</b> 96 3. <b>083</b> 99	99.30
37	12	12	2.88946 2.50317	99 111	39	12	12	2.76177	99,12
37	13			98 7H	, 39	13	iš	2 50549	98,92 98,69
37	14	13 14	2 34947	98 51	39	14	14		
37	iš	15	2 13966 1 95782	95.21	39	15	iš	2 . 28527 2 . 09387	98.43
37	16	16	1.79783	97.86	39	16	16	1 92585	98.13 97.79
37	17	17	1.65605	97.47 97.63	39	17	17	1.77705	97.41
37	ĮŅ.	18	1.52941	96 53	39 39	18	18	1.64424	96.99
37 37	19	19	1.41547	95.96	39	19 <b>2</b> 0	19	1.52485	96.50
37	20 21	20 21	1.31228	95.31	39	21	20 21	1.41683	95.96
37	22	22	1.21824	94.59	39	22	22	1.31856	95.36
37			1.13204	93 . 76	· 39	22 23	23	1 . 22852 1 . 14572	94.67
37	23 24	23	1.05261	92.83	39	24	24		93.90
37	25	24 25	0.97900	91.76	39	25	24 25	1.06916	93.04
37	26	26	0.91044 0.84623	90.55	39	26	25 26 27	0.99802 0.9 <b>3161</b>	92.08
37	27	27	0.78578	89.16	39	27	27	0.86931	90.95 89.69
37	28	28	0.72853	87 .57 85 .72	39	28 29	28 29	0.81059	88 <b>.26</b>
37 37	29	29	0.67398	83.56	39 39	29 30	29	0.75496	86.61
37	30 30	30	0.62161	81.02	39	30 31	30	0.70196	84.72
37	30 30	31 32	0.62161	78.41	39	31	31 32	0.65117	82.51
37			0.62161	75.98	39	31	33	0.65117 0.65117	79.94
37	30 30	33	0.62161	73.66	39	31			77.51
37	30	34 35	0.62161	71.49	39	31	34 35	0.65117	<b>75.23</b>
37	30	36	0.62161	69.45	39	31	36	0.65117 0.65117	73.08
37	30	37	0.62161 0.62161	67.52	39	31	37	0 65117	71.05
38	i	1	38.00000	65.69 100.00	39	31	38	0.65117	69.13 67.31
38	2	2	18.74667	99.98	39	31	39	0.65117	65.59
38 38	3	3	12.32733	99.95	40 40	į	ī	40.00000	100.00
38	4 5	4	9.11643	99.91	40	2 3	2	19.74684	99.98
		5	7.18888	99. KS	40	4	3 4	12.99430	99,96
38 38	6	6	5.90295	99.77	40		-	9.61688	<b>99.92</b>
38	7 8	7	4.98363	99.67	40	5 6	5	7.58946	99.86
38	ŝ	8 9	v. 29341	99.56	1 40	7	6 7	6.23702	99.79
38	าด์	10	3.75589 3. <b>32</b> 523	99.42	40	8	s	5,27024 4,54447	99.71
38	11	iĭ	2.97225	99.26	, <b>4</b> 0	9	9	3.97934	99.60
38	12	12	2.67750	99.07 98.85	40	10	10	3.52664	99.48 99.34
38 38	13	13	2.42752	98.61	40 40	11	11	3.15568	99.17
38	14 15	14	2.21266	98.32	40	12 13	12	2.84599	98.99
		15	2.02589	98.00	40	14	13 14	2.58340	98.77
38 38	16	16	1.86189	97.64	40	15	15	2.35790 2.16177	98.52
38	17	17	1.71661	97 23	40	16			98.24
38	18 19	18 19	1.58689	97.23 98.77	40	17	16 17	1.98971	97.93
38	20	20	1.47024 1.28464	98.25	40	îĸ	18	1.8 <b>3739</b> 1.7 <b>0146</b>	97.58
38	21	$\tilde{z_i}$	1.36464 1.26847	95.66	40	19	19	1.57932	97.18
38	22	22		94.99 94.24	40	20	20	1.46RR5	96.74 96.24
38 38	23 24	23	1.18040 1.09930	93.40	40 40	21 22 23 24	21	1.36836	95 68
38	24 25	24 25 28	1.02423	92.44	40	22	22 23	1.:27643	95.05
38	23	25 0e	0.95441	91.36	40	23 24	23	1 19191	94.35
			0.89913	90.12			24	1.11382	93.56
38 38	27	27 28 29	0.82780	88,71	40 40	25	25	1.04133	92.68
38	28 29	28	0.769%6	88,71 87,09	40	26 27	26	0.97373	91.68
38	36	29 30	0.71483	85.21 83.03	40	2×	27 28	0.91041	90.55
38	31	31	0.66223 0.61160	83.03	40	29	29	0.85082 0.79449	SQ . 27 z
38	31	32	0.61160	80.47	40	30	30	0.74097	84.81
38	31	32 33	0 61160	77.96 75.60	40	31	31	0.68986	86.14 84.23 82.00
38	31	34	0.61160	73.37	40 40	32	32	0.64074	82.00
3N	31	35	0.61160	71.29	40	32	33	0.64074	79.52
38	31	36	0.61160	69.30		32	34	0.64074	77.18
38	31	37	0.81180	67.42	40 40	32	35	0.64074	74.97
38 39	31	36	0.61160	65.65	40 40	32	36	0.64074	72.89
39	1 2	1 2	39.00000	100.00	40	32	37 38	0.64074	70.92
39	3	3	19.24675	99.98	40	32 32 32 32 32 32	36 39	6. <b>64074</b> 0. <b>64074</b>	<b>60.06</b> :
		U	12.660A2	99.95	40	32	40	0. <b>64074</b> 0. <b>64074</b>	67.28
				·				4441.3	65.60

estimator for u is given by

$$\dot{u} = b \ln \delta$$

$$= b \ln (c_{mn}y_{mn})$$

$$= b \ln c_{mn} + b \ln y_{mn}$$

and since  $x = b \ln y$  we obtain

$$\dot{u} = b \ln c_{mn} + x_{mn} \tag{3}$$

where  $c_{mn}$  is given by (2) and  $x_{mn}$  is the *m*th order statistic from an ordered sample of size *n* from the extreme-value distribution. Now  $\dot{n}$  is a consistent estimator of the location parameter *u* of the extreme-value distribution, since  $u = b \ln \sigma$  and  $\dot{\sigma}$  is a consistent estimator for the scale parameter  $\sigma$  of the exponential population.

Similarly, as was shown in an earlier paper [3], if Y has an exponential distribution with scale parameter  $\sigma$  then  $T = Y^{1/K}$  has a Weibull distribution with shape parameter K, scale parameter  $\theta = \sigma^{1/K}$ , and

$$\bar{\theta} = c_{mn}^{-1:K} t_{mn} \tag{4}$$

is a consistent estimator for  $\theta$  and  $t_{mn}$  is the mth order statistic from a Weibull distribution with shape parameter K.

The coefficient  $c_{mn}$  has been tabulated for n=2(1)20 by Moore and Harter [3]. The values of the coefficient are given for n=21(1)40 in Table I, in which it is called  $c_{kn}$ , where  $k=\min(m,r)$ , the kth order statistic being optimal for estimation from the first m order statistics of a sample of size n and the rth order statistic being optimal for estimation from the complete sample.

### III. Exact Confidence Bounds for the Location Parameter of the Extreme-Value Distribution

Harter [4] has obtained exact upper and lower bounds and central confidence intervals for the scale parameter of the one-parameter exponential distribution for a wide range of confidence levels based on the mth order statistic  $y_{mn}$  of a sample of size n. The coefficients  $B_{mn}$   $y_{mn}$  have been tabulated for n = 1(1)20(2)40 for all m optimal. Let us introduce the notation

$$D_{\ell m} = B_{\ell m} y_{mn}$$
 and  $D_{nm} = B_{nm} y_{mn}$ .

Now the exact confidence interval based on one-order statistic is given by

$$D_{\ell n} y_{mn} < \sigma < D_{nm} y_{mn}. \tag{5}$$

Let  $X = b \ln Y$  and we obtain

$$D_{\ell m} e^{i_{mn} \cdot b} < \sigma < D_{um} e^{\ell_{mn} \cdot b}$$

where  $x_{ms}$  is the *m*th order statistic in a sample of size *n* from the extreme-value distribution. Now take the natural logarithm of the terms of the inequality, multiply by *b* and we obtain

$$b \ln D_{\ell_m} + x_{mn} < b \ln \sigma < b \ln D_{nm} + x_{mn}$$

But  $u = b \ln \sigma$ ; therefore, by substitution, we obtain the following

$$b \ln D_{\ell m} + x_{mn} < u < b \ln D_{um} + x_{mn} \tag{6}$$

which gives an exact central confidence interval with the same level of confidence given by the tabulated values of  $B_{\ell m} | y_{mn} = D_{\ell m}$  and  $B_{nm} | y_{mn} = D_{nm}$ . Therefore we have a simple method of computing exact central confidence intervals or upper and lower confidence bounds for the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution, with scale parameter b, based on one-order statistic.

### IV. EXACT CONFIDENCE BOUNDS FOR THE SCALE PARAMETER OF THE WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION WITH KNOWN SHAPE PARAMETER

If the random variable T has a Weibull distribution with shape parameter K then it is easily shown that  $Y = T^K$  has an exponential distribution with  $\theta = \sigma^{1/K}$ . In inequality (5) replace  $y_{mn}$  by  $t_{mn}^K$ , the Kth power of the mth order statistic from a Weibull distribution with shape parameter K, and we obtain

$$D_{\ell m} t_{mn}^{K} < \sigma < D_{um} t_{mn}^{K}. \tag{7}$$

Take the Kth root of each member of (7) and obtain

$$D_{\ell_m}^{-1:K} t_{mn} < \sigma^{1:K} < D_{nm}^{-1:K} t_{mn}. \tag{8}$$

But  $\theta = \sigma^{t,K}$  and therefore

$$Dt_{m}^{1-K}t_{mn} < \theta < D_{m}^{-1-K}t_{mn} \tag{9}$$

gives an exact central confidence interval for the scale parameter of Weibull distributions with known shape parameter K.

### V. Monte Carlo Study of Ratios of Mean-Square-Errors

It seemed reasonable to the authors to conjecture that the ratios of the mean-square-errors of the m-orderstatistic estimator and of the one-order statistic estimator for both the scale parameter of a two-parameter Weibull distribution with known shape parameter and the location parameter of an extreme-value distribution with known scale parameter are closely approximated by the relative efficiency of the one-order statistic estimator of the scale parameter of an one-parameter exponential distribution as compared with the m order statistic estimator, which has been tabulated by Moore and Harter [3] for n = 1(1)20and in Table I of the present paper for n = 21(1)40. (It should be noted that one may speak of relative efficiency in the case of the exponential distribution, since the estimators are unbiased, but only of ratios of mean-squareerrors in the cases of the Weibull and extreme-value distributions, for which the estimators are biased.) In order to cheek the validity of the conjecture, a Monte Carlo study of the ratios of mean-square-errors was performed. One thousand random samples each of size  $n \mid n = 1(1)40$ from a one-parameter exponential distribution with scale parameter I were generated in the IBM 7094 computer. These were transformed into samples from a 2-parameter Weibull distribution with shape parameter 2 and from an extreme-value distribution with scale parameter 1. From each sample, the one-order statistic estimate and the m order statistic estimate, based on the first m order statis- $\operatorname{des}[m=1(1)n]$ , of the scale parameters of the exponential and Weibull distributions and of the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution were computed. For each distribution and for each combination of m and n, the ratio of the mean-square-error of the m order statistic estimates to that of the one-order statistic estimates was calculated. Except for fluctuations due to random sampling, the ratio of mean-square-errors in the case of the exponential distribution should agree with the tabulated relative efficiencies, and it was found that the agreement was quite good. Moreover, it was found that the ratios of mean-square-errors in the cases of the Weibull and extreme-value distributions agreed with the tabulated relative efficiencies almost as well as did those for the exponential distribution, thus confirming the conjecture.

### VI. USE OF TABLE I AND RELATED TABLES, WITH NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

Table I gives the coefficient of the optimum single-order statistic (the kth) in an unbiased estimator of the scale parameter of a one-parameter exponential distribution from the first m order statistics of a sample of size n|n| =21(1)40], and the relative efficiency of the one-order statistic estimator as compared with the m order statistic estimator. It is a condensed extension of the similar table for n = 1(1)20 given by Moore and Harter [3], which also includes columns giving the variances of the two estimators. These columns have been omitted from Table I to save space, which can be done without loss of information, since the variance of the m order statistic estimator is simply 1/m and that of one-order statistic estimator can be found by dividing 1 m by the relative efficiency. These two tables can also be used to obtain consistent one-order statistic estimators of the scale parameter of a twoparameter Weibull distribution with known shape parameter and of the location parameter of an extreme-value distribution with known scale parameter, together with their approximate "efficiencies" (ratios of mean-squareerrors) relative to the m order statistic estimators. Harter [4] has tabulated coefficients of optimum order statistics in exact upper and lower confidence bounds, based on oneorder statistic, for the scale parameter of a one-parameter exponential distribution. These may also be used to obtain exact confidence bounds, based on one-order statistic, for the scale parameter of a two-parameter Weibull distribution with known shape parameter and for the location parameter of an extreme-value distribution with known scale parameter.

As an example of the previously mentioned uses of Table I and related tables, consider the following tabulation of data (observed failure times in hours) resulting from a simulated life test on forty components:

5	33	55	6.5	82	102	114	142
10	34	7.4	ti.j	85	100	1145	143
17	36	58	66	(90)	106	117	151
32	5-4	61	67	92	107	124	1.58
32	55	64	68	192	114	139	F.4.7

Suppose that the experimenter knows that these data have come from a two-parameter Weibull distribution with shape parameter K = 2.0, and that he wishes to find a point estimate and 80 percent lower and upper confidence bounds on the scale parameter 8. Harter and Moore [5] have previously done this for estimates based on the first m order statistics |m| = 8(8)40]. From Table I of the present paper and from Table I of Harter [4], one finds that, for a one-parameter expenential distribution, the optimum-order statistic for obtaining a point estimator and the 80 percent lower and upper confidence bounds on the scale parameter is 32, with coefficients 0.64074, 0.553447, and 0.768717, respectively. Substituting these values in (4) and (9), one finds that the point estimate of the scale parameter of the Weibull distribution from which the above sample came is  $\sqrt{0.64074(116)} = 92.9$ , the 0 percent lower confidence bound is  $\sqrt{0.553447(116)} = 86.3$ and the 80 percent upper confidence bound is  $\sqrt{0.768717}$ (116) = 101.7, as compared with results 93.7, 87.6, and 101.7 obtained from the first 32 order statistics, 93.3, 87.8, and 100.3 obtained from all 40 observations, and the true population parameter of 100.

Now consider the same data transformed to data from an extreme-value distribution with scale parameter b = 0.5by taking natural logarithms.

1.609	3.497	4 C07	4.174	4.407	4.625	4.736	4.956
2.303	3.526	4.060	4 174	4.443	4.635	4.754	4 963
2.833	3.584	4,060	4 190	4 500	4.663	4.762	5.017
3.466	3.989	4.111	4.205	4 522	4.673	4.820	5 063
3.466	4.007	4.159	4.220	4.522	4 736	4.934	5.273
			· ·				

Using the same tabular values, one finds by substituting in (3) and (6) that the point estimate of the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution is 0.5 ln 0.64074 + 4.754 = 4.531, the 80 percent lower confidence bound is  $0.5 \ln 0.553447 + 4.754 = 4.458$ , and the 80 percent upper confidence bound is  $0.5 \ln 0.768717 + 4.754 = 4.623$ , as compared with results [1] 4.541, 4.474, and 4.624 based on the first 32 order statistics, 4.537, 4.476, and 4.610 based on all 40 observations, and the true population parameter of 4.605 (= ln 100).

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POINT INTERVAL ESTIMATION, FROM OUR-ORDER STATISTIC, OF THE LOCATION PARAMETER OF AN EXTREME-VALUE DISTRIBUTION WITH KNOWN SCALE PARAMETER OF A WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION WITH KNOWN SHAPE PARAMETER								
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5. Au THORIS: (First name, middle initial, last name)		****						
Albert H. Moore								
H. Leon Harter								
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13 ABSTRACT			·					

This paper derives a one-order statistic estimator U to for the location of the (first) extreme-value distribution of smallest values with cumulative distribution function  $F(x;u,b) = 1 - \exp\{-\exp[(x-u)/b]\}$  using the minimum-variance unbiased one-order statistic estimator for the scale parameter of an exponential distribution, as was done in an earlier paper for the scale parameter of a Weibull distribution. It is shown that exact confidence bounds, based on one-order statistic, can be easily derived for the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution and for the scale parameter of the Weibull distribution, using exact confidence bounds for the scale parameter of the exponential distribution. The estimator for u is shown to be b in c<sub>mm</sub> + x<sub>mn</sub> is the mth order statistic from an ordered sample of size n from the extreme -value distribution with scale parameter b and com is the coefficient for a one-order statistic estimator of the scale parameter of an exponential distribution. Values of the factor can, which have previously been tabulated for n = 1(1) D, are given for n = 21(1)40. The ratios of the mean-squareerrors of the maximum-likelihood estimators based on m order statistics to those of the one-order statistic estimators for the location parameter of the extreme-value distribution and the scale parameter of the Weibull distribution are investigated by Monte Carlo methods. The use of the table and related tables is discussed and illustrated by numerical examples.

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